Chapin Leading in the Contest for the Mayoralty, but a Close Vote Expected in the Contest Between Farey and Rhine hart, Candidates for Sheriff-Democratic ons for the State Ticket Assured.

There is little, if any, excitement in Brooklyn o-day, though the moment the polls were opened were besieged by hordes of balloters, who at noon not more than fifty per cent of Brooklyn's citizens had voted, from the in ominee for the Mayoratty, Alfred C. Chapin, as well as the more prominent of the Demratic candidates on the State, County, Aldermanic and Senatorial tickets, are certain of a sweeping lity. Since the nominations were made three weeks ago the candidates, both Democratic and can, have been putting into their respective canvasses some of the best and hardest work Brook-

As regards the head of the State ticket here, rain triumph. Candidate Fred Grant has made a trong fight for the office of Secretary of State, but , when compared with the suffrages given to the Democratic candidate, Frederick Cook, the present incumbent, is insufficient. Fighting side by side with Col. Grant is Candidate Henry George, se fight has been persistent but, as even his own supporters to-day admit, yielding no practical

He has been himself at work day and night in the interest, not alone of his own candidacy, but in that of every nominee on the United Labor ticket; but despite this, those who have identified themeves with the George movement are lorged to acknowledge that his defeat is certain.

atladed that their candidates will poll heavy plutics. Perhaps, outside the Mayoralty fight, eatest interest is being centred on the battle for the Shrievalty.

The contest between the friends of Rhipshart the Republican, and Furey, the Democratic candiste, is exciting. Both sides claim victory, and neither will admit even a possibility of defeat, fuential, the result of the day's work at the polls s being eagerly awaited. In the Eastern District, ly, is Judge Rainehart well supported, and is claimed the citizens of that section a man will stand by their favorito. Candidate Furey, on the other hand, is confident of the support of the rank and file of the Democracy. He has labored indefatigably among the voters in

Col. Andrew D. Baird, Mrr. Chapin's opponent, has a good record to commend him to the voters of the city, but it is claimed that will not counteract the popularity of Candidate Chapin. It is even said that a large Republican following will likely boost Chapin to the Mayoralty. Where the Mugwump vote will go a a conundrum. It has always been difficult to ict, and in the present contest it is harder than

It is claimed by many that Chaple will receive the support of the major portion while on general principles the rest will flock to the standard of Veteran Baird, still this is only guesswork and others may the reverse will be true.

For Alderman-at-Large the Democrats claim majority. The friends of Anson, Ferguson, Ricock, lokering, Mauer, Beard, Cameron and Biohn deciare their candidates will poll a heavy and hand, the Republicans are doing little talking they are doing some of the hardest potitical work of the eampaign, and the result may surprise some For District Alderman from the First and Third

Districts the Democrats claim the major portion, but n the Second District the three candidates are con ceded to the Republicans.

Judge John Courtney, who with John Petterson and Moses Engle, is running for the office of Jusice of the Peace from the First District, is now of the First District Civil Court. He was first elected Civil Justice, and in 1888, when the balance of the

Civil Justice, and in 1888, when the balance of the Democratic ticket met with defeat, he was restected by a majority. He is a popular Brooklynite and is almost certain of election.

For the other candidates Messrs, Petterson and Engle, candidates respectively for the Justiceships in the Second and Third Districts, the onilook is equally favorable. Petterson was formerly Deputy Sheri in. Engle has been an Assemblyman from the Eighth District. He is now an Alderman from the Third District.

James G. Pierce, Democrat, will succeed nimself as Senator from the Second District, and the indeations point to Thomas F. Farrell as the suc-cessor of Jacob Worth, Republican, in the Fourth, The fight between J. Stewart Ross and E. F. O'Connor for Senatoral honors in the Taird Dis-

O'Connor for Senatoral honors in the Third Dis-trict is a hot one.

The fight for Assemblymen and Supervisors is a mixed one between the Democratic, Re-publicas, United Labor and Prohibition candidates. Though the two latter candidates will not poll heavily, it is feared they may, between them, hold the balance of power, to the detriment of the nominces of the Democrats and Repub-licans.

of the nominees of the Democrata and Republicans.

Wallie there are really four tickets in the field, the Democratic, Republican, United Labor and Prohiution, the battle will be confined to the candidates on the two former tickets. The Prohibition candidates for Secretary of State, D. W. C. Huntington, will poil but a nominal vote. Candidate for the Mayoralty Utter enters the fight only theoretically, and the same may be said of John Berry, cand date for Sheriff. For the emiss of Justice of the Peace in the First, Second and Third Districts the fight is practically between the Democrats and Republic B.

From the outlook now the day in Brooklyn will be a remarkably quiet one. The police have made arrangements for any outbreak that may occur, and the Pairol wagon is stationed at Police Headquarters door ready for a call any moment. The returns for the city, county and local tickets will not be given out until nearly 8 o'clock to-night, while the returns for the state office will follow.

# Sought Further Information.

[Brussels Letter to Richmond Times.]
The other day over in Antwerp I came across as other one of our representative Americans abroad It was really two, but as they were married I sup It was really two, but as they were married I suppose it is all right to say one. They had apparently just landed, as Aniwerp is quite a piace for continental landers, and they were in the cathedral seeing what was to be seen for the mark they had paid at the door.

"My! my!" said she, stopping before Rubenn's masterplece, "The Descent from the Cross,"

"this must be a fine one, it's so swful big."

"Yes, I guess it is," replied the husband, picking his way through a new guide book as red as a Kentucky politician's none.

"Whose is it." said she.

"The book says it's Rubens's, but I don't see any name on the picture," he said, with some uncertainty.

you say it was Rubens's ?" she asked,

"Did you say it was Rubens's ?" she asked, after a moment's further investigation.
"That's what the book says," said he.
"It's rather indefinite," she said. "Ruben who? What's his last name?"
"Give it up," said the man. "All the book says is that it is Rubens, and I suppose that's all the name he had, like Matthew, Mark, Luke and John and a lot more of those old ancients," and then they went on sround the cathedral comprehending what they could and guessing at the rest,

George Arris, aged twenty-eighth years, a collector in the butcher shop of Mrs. Catherine Fischer, No. 534 Hudson street, was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning for falling to account for \$\foats\$ which he had collected from Frank J. Bush, of Central Market.

The funeral of Matthew O'Brien, formerly of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, took place at a O'clock this morning at St. Leo's Church, between Fifth and Madison avenues, Father Thomas H, Ducy celebrated the mass. The interment will be at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Alice Keily, a servant girl employed at as West Eleventh street, was charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court, this morning, with breaking open the trunk of Ellen Keily, a servant in the same house, but no relative of the accused. Last Bunday night, Alice broke open her comrade's trunk from which size abstracted a prayer-book, beads and clothing to the value of \$56. She was hald for trial.

# KIRGHESE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

The Green Has to Fight Hard for His Bride if He Wants Her.

[ Prom a Foreign Euchange.] Wedding ceremonies, in the sense people usually nderstand the words, are really unknown to the Kirghese nomads. As soon as the kalym, or price demanded by the bride's parents, is duly paid over to them, the groom may visit his flancée in the caacity of husband, provided he does so without andue publicity. Custom ignores these visits; and, a accordance with the etiquette of the Steppe, the bridegroom takes care never to show himself in encampment on such occasions, always arriving

encampment on such occasions, always arriving late is the evening and departing early in the morning Certain formalities nave, however, to be observed when the young man presents himvelf for the first time in the bride's "aul" and is made free of the settlement.

The first visit is ostensibly for the purpose of paying his respects to his father-le-law, and on this occasion the bridegroom is always accompanied by the unmarried men of his own "aul." The party rides into the encampment towards afternoon, and is received by the entire community which turns out to meet the visitors. The bachelors are ceremoniously conduced to the "yorta" of the bride's father, but the groom is obliged to take up quarters in a tent he brings with him. Here he receives all the young women of the aul wite a prescribed salutation known as the tadjim. He bends his body until his fingers touch the time of his toos raises his hands again take up quarters in a tent he brings wits him. Here he receives all the young women of the and wite a prescribed salutation known as the tadjim. He bends his body until his fingers touch the tips of his toes, raises his hands again and lowers them as far as his knees. The profess he parents then prepare a goodly feast for the visitors (excluding the briders a goodly feast for the visitors (excluding the briders), and the night is spent in tra-drinking, music and poetical improvisation. While the entertainment is going on the bride is spirited away by some friend of the family and hidden in one of the yurtas of the aul. Early in the morning the young man and his companions come to demand the bride. She is not to be found in her father's tent; so they go from yuta to yuts until they discover that in which she is concealed. But here all the young men of the settlement are ranged up to defend her from capture, and a free fight ensues between the two parties for the possession of the lady. If her defenders prove the stronger, she is carried off in a sack to her parents' tent; and the bridegroom and his friends have to purchase the privilege of seeing her with nine dishes, each containing nine portions of food. As it is a point of honor on the one side not to make this payment if it can be helped, and on the other not to allow the strangers to escape the fine, a few broken heads are by no means rare on such occasions. These preliminaries settled, two young women appear to conduct the bridegroom to his bride. To each he makes a small present. In front of the tent he fluds two other young persons lying across the doorway, and has to fee both before he is allowed to enter. Then, again, there are two more holding the curtain behind which the britals contained the containing here of the first time and unveiled. Here also must have present; and at length he sees his future wife for the first time and investigation with the match, and these gifts are distributed among his bachelor frien's and acquaintances. After this he ma

fier some months preparations are made for removal of the bride to her had made for After some mouths preparations are made for the removal of the bride to her husband's ani; and the groom comes for her in high state, accompanied by all his male friends and relatives and orlinging with him quite a small herd of cattle and sheep. A new yurfa is made by the unmarried women for the use of the young couple, and here the bridegroom takes up his residence for the time being. He gives his first dinner-party in this tent; and while the meal is in progress a deputation of young girls entere, and the leader hands him a mutton-bone, with a white rag ou one end, which he has to throw up the chimney-hole. This done, one of the lasses dresses herself in the bride's garments, mounts a horse elegantly caparisoned, and, accompanied by her friends, goes round to every tent in the aul to invite the people to the wedding least in the yurta of the bride's father. For this entertainment all the cattle and sheep brought by the bridegroom are slaughtered and enormous quantities of tea soup are got ready. At the feast, which lasts for a day and a night, the bride and bridegroom are seated in a tent with the parents of each on either side. Before any food is eaten a bowl of water is brought in, and two rings, one off the bride's finger and one off the groom's, are placed in it. Each takes the other's ring out, and every member of the two families concerned druke of the water commencing with the masone off the bride's finger and one off the groom's, are placed in it. Each taxes the other's ring out, and every member of the two families concerned drinks of the water, commencing with the nusband that is to be and ending with the wife. Then eating begins and continues until the leg bone of a sheep is placed in front of the bride's mother, who covers it and wraps an eleganity embroidered cloth round it. Instantly the young men present make a reash for the bone; one catches it up, rushes out of the tent with it, mounts the nearest horse—a couple are thibered outside every tent—and rides off as for life. The others mount as quickly as they can, and pursue him to get the bone; for the "mush," or "bridal bone" brings luck to him who can lay it at the feet of the bride. Hound and round the encampment the young fellows ride af if possessed; often a free fight occurs, and there is always a good deal of tussling. At length the lucky possessor dashes into the yurta, bone in hand, and receives for his own the embroidered cloth in which it was wrapped. The unsuccessful bachelors get a very different receiption. The felt covering of the tent is thrown well back so as to make a fair-sized opening, and each of the horsemen, as he returns, has to leap clear off his steed through the opening into the yuria, where he is received by a crowd of girls armed with needles, and he has to make his way to the door through this afflicting host. Esting and drinking is then resumed, and late at night the bride and bridegroom are conducted to the new tent specially made for them by the girls of the encampment.

All rise betimes the next morning. The bride is

the bride and bridegroom are conducted to the new tent apecally made for them by the girls of the encampment.

All rise bettimes the next morning. The bride is attired in the proper bridal dress of the Kirghese. She wears a gown or long robe of figured silk edyed with fine fur, known as the "ton;" a high conical cap of red cloth, called the "saukele," also edged with fur and covered, according to the means and position of her parents, with pearls, precious stones and gold coins; a pair of red leather jack-boots and a pink vell. Her young friends assist her to mount a horse gayly caparisoned, and her mother, who accompanies her to her new home, stations herself by her daughter's, side. Behind are ranged pack-horses carrying the bride's dower, which must contain mine-neither more nor leass—of each article comprised in it. Last of all the new yurta is taken to pieces and packed up; since it is a graceful custom of these wandering people for the bride to begin life in her new home in the tent that was constructed for her by the girl companions of her youth. The bridegroom and his friends put themselves at the head of the cavalcade, and off the party starts, accompanied some distance by nearly the entire settlement. First the strangers turn back, then the more intimate friends. A little further on the nearer relatives say good-by, the least to leave the new-married girl being the father or male head of the family. Arrived at the aul of the bridegroom, the bride is received by the married women, while the yurta is unpacked and detaily built up again by the unmarried women in the place assigned for it. Here the bride receives the visits of her new friends, whom she entertains for even days. Her mother then returns to her aul, and the young pair are left in their new home.

# A Prophet Henored at Home.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

"Give me a good comfortable room," said Ignatius Donnelly, as he wrote Nininger after his name on the Merchants' Hotel register yesterday afternoon. "He gets the best in the house," remarked an attaché of the hotel as the Baconian scholar left the desk and followed the bell boy to the eleleft the deak and followed the bell boy to the elevator. "He is a drawing card for the house,"
continued the speaker. "When people hear of his
being here the curious ones who have heard of him
come to see him. It is amusing, too, to notice
how people study him and comment on his appearance. Some go away pleased, while others are disappointed. 'He has a great head, is a remark
frequently heard, and if he were not a modest man
he would have it swelled by the stream of flattery
that is poured on him. I actually heard a young
lady say, 'Oh, he is just too sweet for anything.'"

# Not a Very Successful Hunt.

[From the Millon (Ga.) Democrat.]
The typo went hunting one day last week. He that a squirrel, but, instead of hitting the cunning thing-which turned out to be a knot on a tree-he got hit in the eye by a piece of the cap, injuring considerably one of the blue organs of sight which he possesses, and with which he of necessity surveys the position of a type before he picks it up. In order to soiten the morbid induration caused by the burn of the cap, he poured a few drops of castor oil on his eye, and he says it liked to have worked his eyeball out.

# Russia Surfeited with Wheat.

[From the St. James's Budget.]
According to the Russian papers wheat is pouring
in extraordinary quantities into Odessa. The Russian harvest this year has generally been a good one, and the farmers, being in great pecuniary diffi-one, and the farmers, being in great pecuniary diffi-cuties, are anxious to dispose of the grain as soon as possible. Some idea of the vast quantities that are being forwarded to Odecas may be formed from the fact mentioned by the Russian papers, that the rail-ways serving Odessa are overtaxed and cannot, in fact, convey all the grain offered to them. But the foreign demand for Russian wheat has fallen off,

and it is not found possible, consequently, to export the grain thus forwarded in auch immense quantities. The result is a very embarraseling accumulation of wheat in Odessa itself, and at meny of the stations on the railway leading to the city. It is anticipated that the accumulation will go on, increasing throughout the winter, and the best informed do not venture to hope for any material increase in the exports before the spring. Parity this failure of Russia to compete with the United States, India, Australia and south America in the European wheat markets is the result of the unfavorable economic condition of the country, the ignorance of the peasantry. is the result of the unfavorable economic condition of the country, the ignorance of the peasantry, their want of capital and their antiquated methods of husbandry; but it is also said to be largely the consequence of malpractices at Odessa itseli. It is alleged that some of the exporters of Odessa adolterate the wheat or send it forward in unit condition, and that altogether the misconduct of these exporters has brought the Odessa wheat into disrepute, and it is as a result not casy to find a market for it. There is talk, consequently, of forming a council of arbitration which should inquire into all complaints of this kind, and should have power to enforce remedies. It is doubtful whether that would do much good. Another suggestion is that the system of elevators so generally in use in the United States should be adopted.

# CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

### A Story of a Five-Dollar Gold Piece That Points an Instructive Moral.

[From the Chicago Journal,] merely circumstantial evidence. In view of a re-cent occurrence it is a sad reflection that most of such cases occurred prior to the establishment of those modern centres of perspicacity and honor known as Boards of Trade. The sald occurrence happened in this wise.
Charles Keegan is a conductor upon a West Mad

Charles Keegan is a conductor upon a West Madison atreet car. The other day a young man tendered to Charles, in the latter's conductorial capacity a 35 gold piece which constituted the whole of his then available weath, and which he had shortly before borrowed from a friend. Some time having elapsed, Mr. Keegan, being in no apparent hurry to hand the young gentleman his change, was reminded of his laxity. Far from yielding to the passenger's request, however, he expressed his firm conviction that se had not received a piece of gold, but only a nickel. The contention grew unpleasantly warm, and at parting each of the combatants stood his ground. Subsequently the passenger borrowed a nickel-only a nickel this time—took a car to the railway parting each of the combatants stood his ground. Subsequently the passenger borrowed a nickel-noly a nickel his time—took a car to the railway company's headquarters and made formal complaint of the conductor to the sagactous and impartial superintendent, D. C. Cregier, who immediately proceeded to sit in judgment on the case. Calling up the accused servant, he listened patiently to the stories of both complainant and defendant, and took the matter for a brief period ad avizandum. The Superintendent's knowledge of human nature is both vast and profound, and the young man's surprise was great, indeed, when his worship pronounced sentence in favor of the conductor, who had been in the company's service four years with credit both to himself and his employers. So satisfied was the baffied youth that the superintendent had blundered that he immediployers. So satisfied was the baffied youth that the superintendent had blundered that he immediately took an appeal, and procured a warrant for the arrest of the acquitted man. To make assurance double sure, however, before proceeding to this extremity, he went to the friend who had lent him the disputed coip, and inquired if he had really received from him a gold piece. The lender was in no doubt whatever, and the borrower consequently—made application for the legal process. Soon after doing so ne was surprised by receiving a letter from a well-known Board of Trade man, to the effect that the latter would tell him something to his advantage if he woold keep a given appointment at the corner of Hoyne avenue and Wess Madison street. The young man appeared punctually at the trysting-place and met his correspondent, who informed him that he had nothing to say until "the other party" arrived. The mystified passenger watted patiently for a few moments, when when what was his satonishment to see his old acquaintance, the conductor, approaching. That worthy however, was the most perplexed individual of the trio, and with uplifted eves and hands the litigants stared at each other, while the Board of Trade man did a strange tale unfold. He had been in the car at the time of the dispute, and had in his overcoat outside pocket, and put back the caunge he received from the conductor into the same receptacle. He afterwards stepped into a

paid his fare with one of two dimes which he had in his overcoat outside pocket, and put back the change he received from the conductor into the same receptacle. He afterwards stepped into a piace where he was in the nable of shaking dice for the drinks—a most extraordinary custom for a Board of Trade man, but in this instance perhaps a providential one. He lost the throw. Thinking to first take out of his overcoat pocket the 15 cents which he knew to be there, preparatory to looking for the balance of the cost of the drinks in some other pocket, he was amazed on drawing forth, not 15 cents, but a dime and a \$5 gold piece. Being a Board of Trade man, and therefore an honest and perspicacious man, and having refected that he had not lately made \$5 on a wheat margin or in a pork corner, it suddenly dished upon him that here was the secret of the trouble between the conductor and the young passenger in the street car. He had devised the appointment in order to spring the good news simultaneously upon the two of them. Of course there were great rejoicings. Nothing more remains to be told, save that in the nearest convenient hossierly a trinity of happy beings were toasting the sagacity of Mr. Creater, the housest of the learn of Trade

of fallroad, for which plans have already been made and on which work will soon be commenced. This change in the exclusive policy of the empire is due to the fact that Marquis Taeng has imbleed some of the spirit of progress during his long residence in Europe, and has added his induence to that of Li Hung Chang, always liberal, in inducing the father of the young Emperor to consent. The motive is rather strategic than commercial, the need of railroads to reinforce the garrisons of a long extent of scaccast having been made evident during the late war with France. It is the design to connect Taku, at the mouth of the Pel-Ho, with Peking, and to build a road from Peking to Canton, connecting it with branch lines to Chefoe, Shanghai, Foochow, Amor, Swatow, and such other ports as may seem necessary. It seems to be uncertain who is build these roads. It was first stated that the contract to build that from Peking to Taku had been given to a French syndicate. It has since been stated that the work would be given to Chiese contractors alone, though this seems improbable. The competition has been active between the representatives of French, German, American and English companies. To open the Chinese Empire by mesns of railroads will be a revolution in more senses than one. It will make the whole population uneasy, will render the coast of the empire accessible, and probably set in motion a wave of emigration that may destroy the industrial equilibrium of the world, if it does not have results absolutely dangerous to its general peace.

### general peace. Emma Smith's Pocketbook.

Theresa Winkelbofer, forty-nine years of age, a dressmaker, of No. 216 East Fifty-seventh street, a dressmaker, of No. 216 East Fifty-seventh street, was arraigned this morning on the charge of picking the pocket of a young girl named Emma Smith, of No. 29 West Slaty-fith street, in Macy's crygoods store. A detective testified that he caught the prisoner in the act and arrested her. Mrs. Winkelhofer, who is but a year and a haif in this country and unable to speak a word of Enguish, denied the charge. She said that while in Macy's resterday, her own pocketbook, containing \$4.78, either was stolen or lost, While looking for her property, she found the pocketbook of the complainant, which was empty. Justice Patterson adjourned the case until to-morrow afternoon.

# Economizing.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]
Wife-John, can you leave me money enough to

bny a chicken for dinner to-day? Husband (starting downtown)—I'm afraid I can't spare the money this time, Maria. Obliged to economize this month. By the way, you needn't put me up any lunch this morning. I don't think you have anything I can eat. I'll go to a restaurant for dinner,

### CHLOROFORM FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

An Englishman's Experience With the Deadly Drug Serves as a Warning.

[From the St. James Gatette.] Some four years ago I suffered considerable anx-ety. I had bought some rallway shares at a very low price; my broker told me that I had "only got to lock up the stuff and sit down upon it; all I had to do was not to be in too great a hurry to take my profits." I followed his advice; but my stock vent lower and lower, and, as it was a non-dividend-paying one, I found myself in straits. During the day it didn't trouble me much; but all night long I used to He and think about my losses. night long I used to lie and think about my losses. As things got worse my sleeplessness increased, Of course, I know it couldn't actually have been so; but it seemed to me that I hadn't slept at all for a fortnight, and then I had an addition to my troubles in a smart attack of face ache. So I went to my centust, who looked into my mouth and said: "There is nothing I can do for you; but I can releve the pain at night, and give you a few comfortable hours' rest, at all events." I jumped at the suggestion. "If you were not a personal friend of mine," the dentist went on to say, "I shouldn't do this; it's horrioly unprofessional, you know." Then he took a little bottle, and with a small glass measure he carefully meted out the dose. 'There are thirty drops of pure chloroform here," he said; 'when you go to bed paur the chloroform upon the centre of a folded handkerchief, lie upon your side on the edge of your pillow, and inhale the drog, carefully keeping your mouts closed. Saiff away at it just as if it we," smelling-sitts; the pain will disappear, and you will steep like a top."

Now I longed for night. When it strived I jumped into bed, thirsting for sleep, and carefully carried out my instructions. Having lowered the gas, I took the folded handkerchief, emptied the contents of the little bottle upon its centre, laid

gas, I took the folded handkerchief, emptied the contents of the little bottle upon its centre, laid my head upon the edge of the pillow, closed my eyes and mouth and proceeded to inhale as directed, Gradually, yet rapidly, a feeling of drowsiness crept upon me. First I seemed to be looking upon a black and inky darkness; then the darkness seemed softly illuminated by minute polists of light like distant stars. Presently the light of these stars became more intense, and I noticed that they were arranged in innumerable parallel rows. It gave me a strange pleasure to gaze upon them. Now the pain in my face disappeared, the stars seemed to grow brighter and to increase in size. Then suddenly they all began to revoive at the same instant. I gazed at them (the, at any rate, was the sensathey all began to revolve at the same instant. I gazed at them (this, at any rate, was the sensation) with a sort of pleased astonishment and curiosity. As I gazed they revolved still more rapidly, then I heard a pulling noise, which increased in rapidity, exactly resembling the sound made by a distant engine leaving a station, and then I saft into a deep, tranquil, dreamless sieep, which lasted all the night. In the morning I woke greatly refreshed and the pain in my face had gone. The one sound night's rest had done me an immense amount of good. My mind no longer dwelt painfully upon my miserable trouble. I could face the share-list with calmness. Once more I was a comparatively happy man, and I more I was a comparatively happy man, and I went on with my ordinary avocations in a half-

could face the share-list with calmness. Once more I was a comparatively happy man, and I went on with my ordinary avocations in a half-jubliant state.

But sgain that night sleep avoided me. I counted 1,600, I repeated the multiplication-table, I tried to picture in my mind's eye an innomerable succession of sheep jumping over a hurdle, I tried to picture in my mind's eye an innomerable succession of sheep jumping over a hurdle, I tried to recall the last Sunday's sermon; all tolon avail. Morning came to find me still weary and wakeful, and so I resolved to call again upon my friend the dentist. I did so, But my visit was not altogether o success. On learning what I wanted my friend sternly refused fresh supplies. Caloroform, he said, was a dangerous drug; to use it once was all well enough; the habit of taking it was worse than dram-drinking. Waen I began to entreat he bowed me out of the room.

I indignantly marched to the nearest chemist's and asked for an ounce of choroform as calmity as if I had been demanding a black draught. The chemist inquired if I were a medical man, and on my replying in the negative declined to supply me. Afterwards I went to four other chemists with the like result. How I obtained the drug at last is neither here nor there; but by the exercise of some ingenuity I became possessed of a pound bottle of chloroform and a two-drachm glass measure graduated in drops. And now I found myself in possession of a panacea more potent than "poppy or mandragor-, or all the dropsy syrups of the world." Every night I used to procure sound and comfortable sleep, and I went on doing so unconscious of my danger. For three whole months I continued in tais course. The habit had mastered me from the first. This is an honest confession and not a sermon, and I am bound to state that the only inconvenience I ever experienced was a slight feeling of naises alight prompted me—the one on an intense longing for sleep and a refuge from mental that success and the morning. Two distinct desires irresitable by hu variably produced. My subsequent experiences in this respect were very like to the first one. I would fancy myself stretched in luxurious enjoyment upon a soft silken couch, gazing upon a wall up-holstered like the interior of a first-class rallway carriage; only that the walls were covered with satin of delicate texture and the softest colors, on which the eye delighted to dwell. After a while the little buttons on the wall would gradu-ally become luminous and commence to rotate, slowly at first, but with rapidly increasing

or the pring the good news sinuitaneously good the course there were greatly good the work of them. Of course there were greatly good to the course there were greatly good to the course t

was every chance of my being found dead in my bed.

If this confession should draw but a single individual from the dangerous path I used to tread, I shall not have altogether failed of my object in writing it. I have contented myself with a description in plain unvarnished language of my sensations, being auxious not to exaggerate them in any way. And all that remains to be said is, that the linhalation of chloroform is the most fatal of all suich habits, and the drug itself is the most treacherous and subtle of the narcotics that foolish people indulge in. indulge in.

### Good Bandits Cultivate Courtesy. [From a London Exchange.]

Highwaymen and bandits who respect themselves and take a proper pride in their calling have always been persons of polite, not to say courity, manners. Claude Duval once danced very elegantly with a lady whom he had been under the unpicasant necessity of robbing in the way of business. The spirit of chivairy has by no means died out among the successors of Charles II.'s French page. There is in Hungary—or perhaps was, for a brutal civilization has condemned him to be hanged—a gentlemanly brigand named Paul Qreszlan, who piled his trade in the most gentled manner. He was exceeding particular about the polish on his collars and the varnish on his boots, he wore an eyeriass and could make love in four languages. But Qraszlan reserved his soft specches for the travellers whom he plundered, and when he was at length surrounded in his hiding piace a posse of 100 police was required to arrest him. The more remote parts of Hungary are still infested with large numbers of brigands, but the fate of Qraszlan seems to have decidedly discouraged the others. always been persons of polite, not to say courtiy,

# Uncle Sam's War History.

When I dropped in upon Major Montooth in his w-office, yesterday afternoon, he was reading a thick, black-covered book, the size of which suggested family Bibles and encyclopædias. The suggested family Bibles and encyclopsedias. The book was neither. It was volume 19 of series 1 of "The War of the Rebellion," a history containing the official records of both sides in the late unpleasantness which Uncle Sam is paternally issuing to his more favored sons. The history was begun by Col. Scott in 1874, under the authority of Congress. Nineteen volumes have been issued in thirteen years, and as it will take eighty volumes to complete the history, the deduction is fair that the year 1929 will see finis written upon the last page of this valuable work. The nineteenth volume was issued at Washington on Monday last. The edition authorized consists of 10,000 copies. Of these

7,000 go to the House of Representatives, 2,000 to the Senate and 1,000 are retained by the Executive Department at Washington. The happy recipients of these volumes are not at the mercy of the political storms which change the complexion of Congress so psinfully from time to time. Those who received the first volume will continue to get the balance by instalments regardless of the unspating or death of the Congressmen who first made them beneficiaries of the Government. I suppose they can will the volumes still to be issued when they die to their heirs and assigns. The history to-day has been brought down to Sept. 19, 1862, so that it is still in its infancy.

### BUILDING A GREAT BATTLE-SHIP.

It Will Take Nearly 2,000 Men Three Years to Finish Her.

(From the Baltimore American.) Assistant Naval Constructor Francis T. Bowles, who is to superintend the construction of the new twin-screw battle-ship to be built the Norfolk (Va.) Navy-Yard, furat the Norlolk (Va.) Navy-Yard, fur-nishes the following interesting descrip-tion of the great vessel: The designs were pre-pared by the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of Barrow, England, and were submitted to the Navy Department last March in response to an adver-tisement for competitive designs for two armored vessels, one to be a cruiser and the other a battle-ship. The Barrow design was judged the best of the battle-ships and accepted by the Secretary of the Navy and received the prize of \$15,000 offered by the Government.

by the Government.

The vessel will be 290 feet in length, 64 feet beam, and have a mean draught of water of 25% feet. When fully equipped and at her normal fraught, her total displacement or weight will be a seater.

Sie will be propelled by twin screws, actuated by two indeps udent sets of machinery, vertical triple expansion engines, which, when developing s, 600 indicated horse-bower, will give the vessel a speed of seventeen know per hour, or a measured mile. The coal bunkers will contain 850 tons of coal, or sufficient to enable the vessel to steam 6,000 miles at twelve knots an hour, or 2,150 miles at full seed.

of 6,000 miles at twelve knots an hour, or x, 180 miles at full speed.

Technically speaking, the vessel is a twin-screw, bolted, double-turret ship, with an armored redoubt inclosing the lower parts of the turrets, the hydraulic machinery for moving the turrets and loading the guns and the funnel casings of the bollers. The upper deck is eighteen feet above the water, and upon it are two turrets of twelve-inch gun. The turrets are placed en echelon—that is, the forward one is on the port side, and the other one is on the starboard side, so that each of the twelve-inch guns may be brought to bear right abead or right astern, as well as on both broadsides. Two six-inch guns are placed upon central pivot mountings forward and aft upon this deck for bow and stern chasers.

right astern, as well as on both broadsides. Two six-inch guins are placed upon central pivot mountings forward and aft upon this deck for bow and stern chasers.

A light superstructure, forming a bridge deck, is built upon this deck, providing a clear space for the navigation of the vessel, for the storage of boats and for the mounting of a few light machine guins and search-lights. A chart-house and flying bridge, carrying two one-pounder rapid-firing guins and two search-lights, are provided. A heavy armored conning tower, twelve inches thick, is placed well forwared, on a level with the bridge-deck. The communications with the conning tower for navigating the vessel are protected by an armored tube taree inches thick.

Four six-inch guins are arranged on sponsors on the main deck—the one next below the upper deck, two commanding a range from right forward to twenty-five degrees shaft the beam, and two others similarly aft. Four six-pounders, four three-pounders, Hotchkiss rapid firing guins and forty-seven revolving camnons are found on the main deck, the whole of the guins on this deck being protected by side-plating one and a half inches thick, and the guins disposed to secure a heavy how and stern fire and a good defense against torpedo boat attack.

Elaborate provisions are made for the use of torpedoes through tubes in six positions—one forward through the bow, one aft (through the stern) and four through the sides.

The protection of the vital paris of the ship consists of a steel armor belt twelve inches thick, extending forward and aft over a length of 159 feet, terminating at each end with an armored breastwork six inches thick, extending diagonally across the centre of the vessel. The same belt is backed with six inches of wood, two thicknesses of steel-plating, five-eighths of an inen thick, and rigid framing and girders.

An armored protecting the steering gear aft and meeting the bow at the point of the ram. The stem is formed in a powerful ram, and heavily strengthened. The redoubt doth longit

writing from burgin, shereer county, says that an interesting religious revival has been in progress among the colored people in that neighborhood for several weeks. A preacher from Lexington conducts the exercises, and he has worked up a feeling in the hearts of the ungodly which resembles a disease, if one may judge from the behavior of a sinner while undergoing conversion. The correspondent adds:

ing in the hearts of the ungodly which resembles a diaease, if one may judge from the behavior of a sinner while undergoing conversion. The correspondent adds:

"Let me give you one or two of their methods of 'finding Josua.' The patient begins by going about silently with drooplog head and apparently oblivious to the goings on around him or her, for men and women are affected alike. Their work is neglected, and during this stage of the maisdy neither persuasion nor high wages, nor liberal promises nor ready cash, nor anything under the sun will induce them to perform a day's labor until this fervent fevor has run its course, and terminated by a shouling spell in open meeting, when it requires, sometimes, three or four of the graduated ones to 'hold 'em down.' Last week a woman who had experienced a three days's slege of it, and had a vigorous tussie with the devil, was rambling out in Mr. William Reed's pasture when she began a series of antics and yelling that would have astonished a Comanche Indian. When reason returned her explanation or the performance was that 'I've found de Lord!' I observed a case nearer home, and from its inciplency to its termination I was quite interested. My man Sam, who tends the cow and from its inciplency to its termination I was quite interested. My man Sam, who tends the cow and horse and does chores when he can spare time from the kiloten table, caught the contagion. I knew Sam had it bad, for he lost his appette (in the day-time). I verily believe he would have hitched the 'cart before the horse' if he had not been watched. He moped about the sable for a day or so in this manner until the crisis came, and its struck him in the stable.

"I went to examine the manger to see if Sam had forgotten his attentions to the appetite of my nobie old roadster, and discovered Sam in the stable pounding on the trough with both hands and crying out in a kind of chant: 'Oh, Jesus' Come down right here in dis stable! D sis de place to find me, You was born in a place like dis, So come on now

Retaliated on the Wrong Boy. During the parade of the United Labor party last night John Fina, an Italian fruit vender at

last night John Fina, an Italian fruit vender at the corner of Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street. Was annoyed by boys stealing his fruit. He selzed a club and chased them, but they escaped. The Italian satisfied his spite by striking an innocent boy named James Hanway, fourteen yearsold, of 264 West Houston street, across the forehead, inflict-ing a terrible cut, with his club. The Italian was arrested. This morning he was arraigned before Justice Patterson at Jefferson Market Court, who held him for trial in \$500 ball.

IT MIGHT AS WELL BE CLOSED.

The Custom-Honse Deserted by Everybody Except a Few Clerks.

Wall street was like a deserted village today. Of all the big buildings down there none was open but the Custom-House, and even there only a semblance of business was going on. Collector Magone had gone to his home in Ogdensburg and Special Deputy Collector McClelland was at his desk.

his desk.

"No, there is absolutely nothing going on here." the Deputy-Collector said, "and we might as well be closed up altogether as to go on in this fashion. All I have done is to grant excuses to employees who wish to go home to vote. It reminds me of school days and 'Please, teacher, may I go home.' days and days and 'Piease, teachers, some of the most novel excuses are some offered. I have just had an application offered. The fellow for leave from a messenger. The fellow brought in a telegram from his brother re questing his immediate pressence at home. I have no doubt that the fellow put up a job with his brother to send the despatch. Then, too, there are more men 'sick' here to-day than any hospital in this town can

to-day than any hospital in this town can boast of."

Collector Magone yesterday ordered the Custom-House to be kept open for business, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Fairchild, who wrote that he knew of no statute permitting the closing of the Custom-House on any other than a national holiday. The Collector told the heads of departments that the rules of attenance should be so relaxed to-day that no one would be deprived of his vote, and in clossing his remarks said: "Let every one exercise his franchise as early as possible. If a man happens to get in a long line and cannot reach the ballot boxes for a long while, why, it isn't my fault."

All the clerks and voters who live outside the city were excused for the day if they desired to go home.

the city were excu sired to go home

### BONFIRE MATERIAL SEIZED.

Barrels by the Thousand Rescued by the Police from Small Boys. Stringent orders were issued nearly a week ago

to the police to raid the barrel depots established all over town by boys, in anticipation of the election bonfires. The returns made by the captains show that the orders have been obeyed. The city is many loads of firewood the richer for the hoards of the boys. Wherever barrels were found stored in quantity they wer seized, smashed and carted to the station-houses to be used for kindling fires with. The small boy was not easily discouraged,

however, and compelled the police to do their work over and over again. One barrel depot in One Hundred and Thirty-first street, between Pifth and Sixth avenues, was raided no less than three times by Capt. Hooker's men. and at the last raid yesterday 250 barrels were and at the last raid yesterday 250 barrels were seized. Over six hundred demoglahed barrels found their way into the cellar of the Harlem station-house.

But the supply of ash-barrels is practically inexhaustible, and though thousands have been seized other thousands will be burned to-mght, when the force is occupied in collecting the returns. Besides, there are rully four thousand election booths which will serve as fuel.

### He Gets There First. [From the New Orleans Picagune.]

Ben Butler will get his money, you bet; but h partner in defending the Anarchists has a Pryor

# Natural Refreshing Sleep

LEEPLESSNESS, with restless and wakeful nights. D followed by a weak, tired and exhausted feeling on arising in the morning, are sure forerunners of physical prostration and complete nervous exhaustion ending in insanity. Themsands allow themselves to drift lowards the awful verge of insanity without knowing day by day are fast hurrying them on to utter ments Greens's Nervura Nerve Tonic, which is a purely veg oothes, calms and quiets the weakened, irritated an newed life, strength, vitality and vigor to the nervo system, and restores the physical energies and powers to perfect health and strength.

I have been troubled for the past ten years with what the doctors call nerrous debility and disturbed sleep or wakefulness at night. I took Dr. Greene's Nervura Nervu Tonic and the results are most graitfying. I am sleeping as quietly as an infant, and feel that I have a new lesse of life. For nervouncess and sleepings are used of the tone of the tenth o Mns. W. F. ABBE, 19 Affleck st., Hartford, Cont

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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SOLDIERS, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, MAIL CARRIERS, IN FACT ALL PERSONS MUCH ON THEIR FEET, NO MATTER WHAT THEIR BUSI-NESS OR OCCUPATION MAY BE, WILL FIND THIS A MARVELLOUS SHOE FOR COMFORT AND WEAR.

AND WEAR.

I OFFER THEM AT \$3.50 PER PAIR AND GUARANTEE THAT THEY ARE AS GOOD AS ANY
CUSTOM-MADE SHOE AT \$6.00 AND \$7.00 PER PAIR.
OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED FALL CATALOGUE
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# 50c. CAS. 50c. without gas, 25c. Soft filling, 50c. up. Elegant gold filling from \$1 up. Full Gium Sots, \$4, \$7, \$10. Hours, S.A. M. to S.P. M. Sundays until I.P. M.;

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Dress Goods Department.

A special feature of this department during next week will be an offer of twelve hundred Pattern Dresses at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$17.50; each pattern contains an ample quantity of plain material in rich, dark colors, and the requisite length of accom-panying novelty in Persian Plush, or Velvet squares. This is an opportunity to secure a handsome costume at

Supplementary Novelties for the Winter Season: "Hymalah" and "Rugby" cloth in new Plaids and mixtures, Bengaline in Stripes, Plaids, and Lozenge dots also plain and Striped uncut Astrachan with plain Bengaline to match, for complete street costumes.

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HOSIERY.

6 Pairs British Baibriggans, 92c. : reduced from \$1.56. Regular-Made English Merino, 24c; reduced from 40c. Fine Camel's Hair, regular made, 28c.; reduced from H. R. Morley's Merino, 31c.; reduced from 60c. H. R. Morley's Extra Hoavy, 34c.; reduced from 65c

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Best English Flannel Bath Robes (fancy stripes), \$5.48, \$7.38; reduced from \$10.00 and \$12. SILK UMBRELLAS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. UNDERWEAR AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

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GREENPOINT, \$600 AND UPWARD. Agents always at branch office, on premises, corner of Nassan and Humboldt sts., Greenpoint, to show the lots, or apply to Jere. Johnson, jr., 60 Liberty st., New York, or 393 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

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An elegant 7½-octave, 3-stringed upright grand Plane, \$250 cash, or \$275 on instalments; \$10 down and \$8 monthly until paid; bargain; 100 fine second-hand planes from \$100 to \$200; payments \$6 monthly; old planes taken in exchange, planes rented.

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